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No. 18.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1912.

Price Two Cents.

### GENERAL OWNERSHIP OF ALL INDUSTRIES FAVORED BY MINERS

### Organized Coal Dig- gers Moving Toward Socialism.

### COMPERS ASSAILED

### Knobbing With Capitalists Announced by Delegates at Big Convention.

By J. L. ENGBAHL. (Special to The Call.) INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Action taken to promote Socialism and industrial unionism in the American movement is going to make the convention of the United Mine Workers in session here, historic in the annals of that militant organization. The sentiment in this direction developed along five lines, as follows: First—Resolution favoring government ownership of all industries was passed practically unanimously, today. Second—Resolution renewing the relations of the United Mine Workers of America with the World's Mining Congress was adopted. Third—Action taken demanding that delegates of the miners' union abstain and vote for the referendum method of electing the officers in the American Federation of Labor at the next A. F. of L. convention. Fourth—Resolutions Committee ordered to bring in a resolution of order delegates to next A. F. of L. convention to urge before that body the adoption of the industrial form of organization. Fifth—Resolutions indorsing the Socialist party as the political expression of the working class, destined to pass.

### Socialist Party Favored.

When the convention adjourned late this afternoon the delegates were in a throes of an enthusiastic discussion of the political situation in the United States, the consensus of opinion being that the Socialist party is the only political party standing for the working class.

### Young Miners Enthusiastic.

Young miners, many of them attending their first convention, and wearing their red neckties and Socialist buttons, joined in the parade, exhibiting a keen intelligence of the political and economic movements of the nation's workers, so that they seemed as if the big convention was 99 per cent working class, politically and industrially, and transformed with only 1 per cent of old party and Civic Federation spirit of submission.

### Resolution to Indorse the "Socialist Party" as the Party of the Working Class.

The resolution to indorse the "Socialist Party" as the party of the working class came from Local No. 1771, of Los Angeles, Mont. The Resolutions Committee brought a substitute on the grounds that the miners' constitution declared that organization was non-political and non-religious.

The substitute declared that the "Socialist Party" is the political power of the country, as shown by the strikes in Alabama, Colorado, New York, and other places, and that the time had come for the miners to unite on the political as well as the economic field. Delegate Germer, of Belleville, Ill., was the floor in a minute, declaring that the miners' union stood for the Socialist party, and that the resolution would be of no use unless it must point the way to the Socialist party.

### SPAIN REJOICES AT SAVING OF CHUQUETA

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Rejoicing continues among the working class at the action of King Alfonso in going over the head of Premier Canalejas and pardoning Chato Chuqueta for the killing of a Judge in Cuellera, during the general strike in Valencia province last September. Many hail the pardon either as an indication of royal sympathy with the working class, or as an acknowledgment that the workers have made themselves greatly feared in the Madrid palace.

### TO PROBE MEETING OF LABOR LEADERS

### Government Wants to Learn if They Knew of McNamara's Guilt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Investigation of the conference of labor leaders here on May 1, 1911, when plans were laid to raise the defense fund for the trial of John J. and James B. McNamara, will be made by the Federal Grand Jury. The government, it is said, desires to learn if any of the labor leaders participating in the conference, including President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, knew of the guilt of the McNamaras at that time. Representatives of practically every union in the United States were present.

Federal officials stated that this phase of the investigation will be taken up the last of this week. Orle E. McManigal, confessed dynamiter, today continued his testimony before the Federal Grand Jury here in its attempt to place the responsibility in the alleged dynamiting conspiracy. Explosions in Buffalo, Boston, Hoboken, N. J.; Greenville, N. J.; Steubenville, Ohio; Cleveland, Detroit, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; McKees Rocks, Pa.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Worcester, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; and South Chicago, in which McManigal has confessed he was implicated, were the object of questions from the Federal officials. McManigal told the names of the various individuals to whom he alleges he was sent by John J. McNamara in connection with dynamiting.

Although there is much evidence in the hands of the government bearing on dynamiting in different cities, Los Angeles is the only city that has yet applied for it, according to Federal District Attorney Charles W. Miller today. With the Federal investigation expected to end in about two weeks, there is much interest in the probability of early trials for the men who may be indicted. Unofficial information is that the government will delay bringing to trial any individuals who may be indicted until spring.

### LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17.—Judge Willis, of the Superior Court, today denied motions filed by Attorney Davis, representing Bert Franklin, accused of bribery in connection with the McNamara cases, to set aside the information filed by the State in the Lockwood and Bain bribery cases.

Franklin then pleaded not guilty and the court set February 27 as the trial date. An attempt is to be made by attorney for Bert Connors, who is charged with attempting to place dynamite in the Hall of Records, to impeach Joseph Bishop, the witness for the prosecution who gave the most damaging testimony against the defendant. Jack M. Armstrong, a member of the Boiler Makers' Union, who claims he worked with Bishop on a bridge at Elgin, Nev., in June, 1911, will be used in this attempt. Armstrong testified this afternoon that Bishop told him that at the time he was going to make a piece of money out of the Connors case, from one side or the other, he did not care which.

The defense commenced introducing testimony this afternoon. Edward L. Phillips, who was foreman of the carpenter crew on the Hall of Records during its construction, was the first witness. His testimony consisted in stating the location of the different parts in question, such as the boiler and the condition of the alley on the south side of the Hall of Records on the date in question. Cross examining Armstrong, Deputy Prosecutor Ray Horton compelled the witness to admit his acquaintance with Bishop was slight and extended over only a short time. Testimony heard during the morning session was unimportant.

### SEIZE SHIP WHICH CARRIES AEROPLANES

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Although no diplomatic complications are expected to arise from the seizure of the Trans-Atlantic Company's ship (Carrara) by Italian destroyers in Italian territorial waters yesterday, there is much discussion of the incident by men served in international jurisprudence. The ostensible reason for the seizure was that the ship was carrying aeroplanes intended for use by Dval and Obra, the aviators who are expected to operate with the Turkish army in Tripoli.

### STATE ATTORNEY TO TEST SUNDAY LAW

### Counsel for Fox Theater Strikers Invited to Submit Complaints.

While the District Attorney is evincing an interest in the campaign being waged by the striking film operators, stage hands, musicians, electricians, engineers and bill posters of the Fox theater for the closing of Sunday shows in the Academy of Music and other theaters, Magistrate Frederick Kerchohan, sitting in the Fourth Magistrate's court, in East 57th street, has under consideration several applications for warrants for the arrest of persons identified with an illegal performance given at the Academy of Music last Sunday evening. At 9 o'clock this morning Magistrate Kerchohan will make known his decision, and it is expected that the warrants will be issued. It is planned to execute the warrants as soon as possible after they are obtained, and by tonight the accused individuals will, in all probability, be in custody.

Verbal complaints against the latest violation of the Sunday law appeared before Magistrate Kerchohan on behalf of the Theatrical Protective Union No. 1 and asked for warrants against certain defendants whose names and offenses were not specified in the courtroom. The Magistrate asked whether the complainants were strikers who were connected with the Academy of Music and other theaters in which a strike has been declared. Joseph F. Darling, counsel for the complainants, replied that they were. The Magistrate thereupon said he did not believe in the court taking up the cases of "strikers and boycotters."

"I will have nothing to do with this case," said he, pushing the complaints away from him. "You will have to go down to the District Attorney."

Workers Want Law Enforced. Darling replied: "I believe you are under a misapprehension in regard to these complaints for violation of the Sunday law. The theatrical workers, as a body, regardless of whether or not there is a strike, are desirous of having the Sunday law enforced. They have to work from 5 o'clock Sunday morning until 11 o'clock, and sometimes later, Sunday night, with little or no intermission for meals. They are, as a body, in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday law, regardless of the question of wages involved, although they believe they can sustain their wages whether or not the Sunday law is enforced."

The magistrate expressed his belief that the case was one for the Police Department and for the city authorities to take up. Darling, in response, said that the Mayor had already been asked to act on behalf of the city to have the theater licenses revoked, where violations had occurred, and that he had referred the complainants to the courts and recommended that warrants be set out. The attorney added that further appeals to the Mayor, the Police Department and other city authorities had been without result, and he stated that the law was being openly and notoriously broken in only one city of the State, and that was New York, and that there was no reason why such notorious infractions of the law should be permitted to continue. Governor Hughes, Darling said, had requested the last Mayor to have the Sunday law enforced, and the Mayor had thereupon brought proceedings in the courts to have the licenses of offending theaters revoked, the courts subsequently revoking several theatrical licenses for just such offenses as were being brought into court at the present time. The present Mayor, Darling asserted, had been notified of the act of the Supreme Court in the Appellate Division in sustaining the Sunday law against the very character of violations now being complained of, and had been made the recipient of information to this effect almost immediately after taking his oath of office.

Temporary Compliance. In consequence of the revocation of theatrical licenses through prosecution brought by the last Mayor, Darling continued, the Sunday performers in New York City for a number of weeks complied with the law, but had gradually degenerated again to the original infractions of the law, as they now exist in various vaudeville houses of the city on Sunday. The giving of comedies with elaborate stage settings, farces, one-act tragedies, all with different scenes, and a large amount of stage furniture, involved long hours, and exceedingly heavy toll, which was in no way necessary, declared the attorney, who maintained that the work was in no way a necessity, and only a patent violation of law.

Magistrate Kerchohan here stated that he believed he had misapprehended the real nature of the application, and that he would give the matter serious consideration. He set 9 o'clock this morning as the hour for announcing his decision with regard to the warrant applications. An Assistant District Attorney, who was in court, suggested to Darling that this was a proper matter to bring to the attention of his office, and he accordingly advised Darling to prepare complaints against the licensee and lessee of the theater. Darling later said that this step would be adopted, although he observed that the law was not explicit in cases where intent was not proved, as against the licensee and lessee.

### SOLDIERS AGAIN CLUB LAWRENCE TEXTILE STRIKERS

### Crowd Is Finally Allowed to Pass Along Street.

### WORKERS BITTER

### Resent Efforts of Business Men to Bar Them From City Hall.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 17.—The first severe clash between the strikers and the authorities since Monday came at noon today when the militiamen on duty in the mill district endeavored to prevent a parade of strikers from passing up Canal street.

There were about 3,000 strikers in the parade, which had just passed through the tenement and business district and was headed for the mill section. A line composed of members of Battery C, armed with clubs, had been thrown across Canal street, near the junction of Hampshire street, and nearly opposite the Pacific mills, and as the strikers approached this line they were ordered to go up Hampshire street, instead of proceeding along Canal street.

The strikers refused to obey the military authorities and tried to force their way through the line of soldiers. The militiamen drew their clubs and brutally belabored the strikers over the heads and shoulders, while the officers used the flat of their sabers with telling effect.

No one was seriously hurt in the conflict, although many were badly bruised and several children trampled. The crowd armed itself with bricks, stones, tin cans and pieces of ice, which they hurled at the militiamen. Several of the soldiers were struck with the missiles, but no one was badly hurt.

### Crowd Gets Own Way.

After the crowd had been quieted the soldiers drew back and allowed the strikers to pass up Canal street into the mill district. The crowd continued up Canal street, past the Atlantic, Lower Pacific and Washington mills, until it reached the Lawrence duck mill bridge.

Company K, of Lowell, under command of First Lieut. J. P. Davis, was on duty at the bridge and the strikers were ordered back. A man in the front rank of the strikers carried a large American flag, which he waved before Lieutenant Davis, saying: "This is the American flag. It can go anywhere."

As the national colors were waved by the strikers Lieutenant Davis drew his men up in line and ordered them to salute the flag. As the soldiers saluted the colors those in the rear of the crowd of strikers began to press forward, and for a fraction of a moment it appeared as though the militiamen were being swept off their feet by the crowd.

Lieutenant Davis, however, quickly changed the order "Salute the flag" to "Charge bayonets," and as the militiamen advanced upon the crowd the strikers fell back. After this occurrence the paraders began to desert the line and the parade broke up.

(Continued on page 2.)

### PERKINS AND MUNSEY IN ROOSEVELT BOOM

### Colonel Being Backed Upon Orders From Steel Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—It was learned here definitely today that George W. Perkins is behind the movement to boom Roosevelt into the White House once more. An afternoon paper in Philadelphia, owned by Frank A. Munsey, of New York, has been particularly outspoken in its advocacy of a third term for the Oyster Bay gentleman. Inquiries were repeatedly made as to why the Munsey sheet was trying to place Roosevelt upon the throne of the United States to the exclusion of every other person. These inquiries brought out the following explanation from a man highly connected with the Munsey paper:

"Several days ago I received an editorial from the New York office of the Munsey publications with instructions to print the same on the first page of the local paper. This editorial favored Roosevelt to the exclusion of every candidate for the Presidency, whether out in the open or just a passive recipient of the nomination."

"I was given to understand this editorial was printed at the solicitation of George W. Perkins, I, of course, know that the bulk of Mr. Munsey's fortune is invested in the securities of the United States Steel Corporation, and it was very easy to trace the connection. I also was given instructions in boom the Roosevelt candidacy to the best of my ability. I was given to understand that the reporters on the local paper should locate persons who might favor the candidacy of Roosevelt, and that what these persons might say in favor of the nomination of Roosevelt should be printed in full, and should be given as prominent a position in the paper as possible. These instructions, as you know, have been followed, and every person favoring Roosevelt has been quoted in full."

Harry J. Taft, who is in charge of the local Munsey newspaper, tonight was asked to comment upon the fact that the newspaper, at the request of George W. Perkins, was booming Roosevelt for President, but he satisfied himself by saying: "Don't you think Mr. Munsey should be given a chance to deny that story?"

### NOT MUCH PUBLIC INTEREST IN DOCKS

Dock Commissioner Calvin Tompkins responded to an invitation of the Maritime Exchange and made a short speech to the members of that body yesterday. He talked about what progress had been made toward the development of this port, and said that the Board of Estimate and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had not yet done anything with his recommendations for improving the city's waterfront.

"I do not wish to direct any unfair criticism against those members of the Board of Estimate who failed to act promptly," said Tompkins, "resting as it does to the extent to which the board is dependent upon public interest in giving prominent consideration to any particular phase of city development. The consideration of a port plan and policy is likely to be taken up and pushed by the board just about in proportion as public sentiment shows itself alert or quiescent, and I must admit that up to the present neither the Board of Estimate nor the Dock Commissioner has been aware of any pronounced public interest in the matter."

### NO PROSPECT OF MORE SUBWAY CONFERENCES

William R. Willcox, chairman of the Public Service Commission, refused yesterday to comment on the statement made by Mayor Gaylor to the effect that the advantages offered to the city in the subway proposition of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, submitted in December, 1910, had been frittered away. As to the prospects of further conferences, Willcox repeated what he had said before—that he was willing at any time to talk with any one in a responsible position to talk of subway matters. So far as he knew, no conferences were scheduled. If one might judge from his manner, Willcox was not hopeful of a satisfactory outcome of any meetings that might yet be held.

All of the members of the Public Service Commission who took an active part in the negotiations of last spring and summer with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit people, as well as with the Interborough representatives, are known to regard the agreement submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last July as more desirable than the Interborough offer of the previous December.

### CHILD STEALS GOODS FOR SISTER'S DRESS

Because her big sister did not have a pretty dress to wear to a party to be given by one of her schoolmates, little 5-year-old Frances Summers, of 401 Tonelle avenue, Jersey City, turned burglar, the police say, and, climbing through a rear window of the home of Frederick Grimm, of 235 Hutton street, took a roll of cloth, hid it in her mother's bureau drawer when she reached home, went to bed and forgot all about it.

Policeman John O'Donnell called at the Summers home yesterday and told Frances' mother that her child was accused of burglary by Frederick Grimm. The girl confessed to taking the cloth, the police say, and it was returned to the owner, who would not prosecute the child.

### FREEZE AND STARVE IN RICHEST CITY

### Babe Expires in Mother's Arms; Whole Families Famishing in Brooklyn.

In the heart of New York City and only a few minutes' ride from the gorgeous cafes of Broadway and Fifth avenue, a 2-month-old babe slowly froze to death in the arms of a helpless, sick and hungry mother, it came to light yesterday.

The woman who thus saw her infant die against her breast from cold and hunger is Mrs. John Voultatska. She was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where she is being treated, for she is herself on the verge of death from starvation and exposure. Mrs. Voultatska came from Austria years ago. At first her husband, who was strong and healthy, was able to earn his living as a laborer. As he was approaching middle age he found it harder to get a job, the woman told yesterday, and she had to go to work herself and help support the family, until she was crippled by rheumatism. Of late the husband could find no work whatever.

They had six children. Five of them are now dead. Only one little girl of 6, Helen, is living, and she, too, is weak. The home they occupy is a single room at 57 Broome street. There were other cases of starvation reported during the day. Joseph Drachen, a tailor, near death from tuberculosis, was found with his wife and two daughters, 3 and 1 years old, in a tiny room at 354 Osborne avenue, Brooklyn. The police were notified by an ambulance surgeon who had been called to attend Drachen. The mother and children were huddled on the floor around an oil lamp trying to keep warm. They had had nothing to eat for twelve hours and all they had eaten in the last ten days was what neighbors had given them.

### CANVAS MAKERS ARE BEATEN UP BY THUGS

The strike of the canvas makers against the Invinible Pad Company, 157 Mercer street, continued yesterday, the strikers remaining as firm as on the first day of the strike. When the workers called for their pay on Tuesday they were set upon by thugs and badly beaten. Several passersby who were mistaken for strikers were also beaten up and one, Dave Steckel, is now confined to bed as a result of the beating.

As usual, the cops who rushed to the scene picked out three strikers and placed them under arrest, but they were freed in the Night Court. Attorney Rothenberg, for the union, notified Police Commissioner Waldo about the activity of the thugs, and it was reported they were not in evidence around the shop last night. The bosses now hope to starve the strikers into submission, but the United Hebrew Trades is backing the union in the fight, and the strikers will not return until their demands are granted.

The Hebrew Trades issued credentials to the strikers and funds are coming in from all unions. The union requests all shop delegates to collect the tax for the strikers and to see to it that they do not make up each work.

### LABOR LAWS BROKEN, DECLARE WITNESSES IN LAUNDRY PROBE

### Big Bosses Anxious to Squeeze Hand Men Out.

### STATE IN THE DEAL

Investigation in Favor of Steam Concerns, Say Leaders of Strikers. More evidence of flagrant violations of the labor laws and of horrible conditions existing in the laundries at this city was submitted before the public inquiry into the causes of the laundry workers' strike, which is being conducted by the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, at the City Hall yesterday.

Continued attacks on the hand laundries by both the steam laundry bosses and the State investigators, W. C. Rogers, Col. Michael H. Reagan, and James McManus, caused the union leaders to question the sincerity of the investigation, and some of them asserted that the whole investigation is aimed against the hand laundrymen where the union has control.

Every time a steam laundryman was testifying the investigators tried to get him to tell how the hand laundries washed their laundry and referred to them as so-called hand laundries and whether they did any hand work or had it all done in the steam laundries and were merely collecting agencies. They also questioned whether it would not be better if the hand laundries were shut down and the steam laundries open up branches to do the entire washing.

Some more pathetic stories of the way the employees are paid and the hours they are compelled to work were told by the witnesses who testified yesterday. Mrs. Henry Campbell, a middle-aged, intelligent-looking woman, whose face showed the effect of long working hours, testified that she had worked for the Upper West Side Laundry and was promised \$8 a week when she was hired. "When the pay envelope was handed to me I found only \$7 in it," she testified, but when a kick was made to the boss he turned a deaf ear. She said on Mondays and Saturdays the girls did not get any time for lunch, but continued to work until they were through. She said she had to do machinists' work by starting and stopping the mangles, and showed a burned hand which she got when she first went to start the mangle.

### Boss Throws Big Bluff.

The morning session was devoted to the hearing of testimony by Julius Langfelder, who started a cry that should the employers grant the demands of the union it would cost 15 and 18 cents to wash a shirt. Langfelder, who is president of the Greater New York Wholesale Steam Laundrymen's Association, on examination admitted that the association was merely on paper, though an existence before the strike, and said it was "demoralized and disorganized."

He denied the allegation of the strikers that they had to work long hours and said they never worked later than 9 o'clock in the evening. He later admitted, however, that the girls did work long hours, and said it was their own fault, "as they are badly terrorized when they work on piece-work." He also said that since the strike he had learned at thing or two and the hours the employees work now are the best in the country.

"But I must give the credit for that where it belongs," said Langfelder, but failing to state who is to get it. He said he was always in favor of unionism, but could not grant the demands of the workers, as they were exorbitant. The union proposition in laundry work is impossible. His main objection to the workers' demands was the recognition of the union, the posting of union cards in the windows, and double pay for overtime. "If unionism is forced on the laundries the prices would have to be doubled," he said, and then broke out about the price of washing a shirt would cost around 15 cents.

Rogers Attacks Hand Laundries. "That presupposes the continuance of the fake hand laundries, a continuance of the fraud upon the public, does it not?" asked Chief Rogers. "That has been done as long as I can remember, and the public has been deceived by more money than it has ever earned," said Rogers. He was then questioned whether there was any alliance between the hand and steam laundries, and said there was none. He said that the effect of the laundry on her health being evident on her face, and she had worked for the Central Steam Laundry for 25 or 30 years, she testified to the long working hours, and said there were no hours to sit on, and the workers had to sit on tables and benches of wood, which is just brought from the hand laundries.

per week, and was satisfied with the conditions. Another scab, Ann Cronin, said the girls take tea at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and everything was lovely in the shop, and had no kick...

Violent Kennedy, a striker, said she very often had to work as late as midnight and ordinarily got through between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. She had struck for higher wages and better working conditions.

Lizzie Monahan testified she had worked for the Upper West Side Laundry and had no kick coming in regard to wages, but she struck on account of being compelled to work as many as seventy hours a week, with no time for supper.

Four scabs, working for the Shaw Laundry, whose appearance showed that the endless grind at the machine and the sanitary arrangements in the shop made them so pale and worn out, testified they were satisfied with the conditions, and had no kick coming.

Charles B. Shaw, of the Shaw Laundry, said he had to shut down for three or four days on account of the strike, and had admitted that he had lost his trade on account of the strike.

While the investigators refused to listen to testimony by Miss Julian Heath into conditions prevailing in laundries, as it was general testimony, and had no bearing on the strike, yet they permitted bosses and scabs to give their version of the cause of the strike.

Two bosses, Edgar C. Peewress and Frank Falotico, of the Peewress and Liberty laundries, respectively, testified that the network, which is being practiced now, was insanitary, and said the hand laundries were merely collecting agencies.

SOLDIERS AGAIN CLUB LAWRENCE TEXTILE STRIKERS

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known and would be printed, published and sent back to the home countries. A meeting of the Strike Committee was held at 208 Chestnut street this afternoon, and reports were received from the sub-committees of various nationalities.

There is an intensely bitter feeling among the strikers at the opposition of the business interests to the use of the City Hall by the strikers. Additional strikes began today at the paper works of the Champion International Company and the United States Worsted Company.

Just as the paper mill was opening today the operatives assembled at the gates and declared that they had joined the textile strikers because of the operation of the fifty-four hour law. A number of textile strikers joined them.

An important development today was the striking of about 300 of the employees of the Arlington Mills, men who are members of unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America. Up to this time the textile workers have not taken any part in the big strike, which is under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of America.

John Golden, president of the former organization, was here yesterday, but said his organization had not sanctioned the strike. Another development during the day was the arrival here of Immigration Inspector F. G. R. Gordon, of Haverhill, on orders from Washington to see that the laws with regard to "anarchists" and the importation of labor are observed.

In discussing his orders Inspector Gordon said: "If I find any instances of people being imported here to work in the mills, it lies within the power of the government to deport those people immediately and the mill owners who brought them or caused them to be brought are subject to a fine of \$1,000 in each individual case."

It was also reported that Inspector Gordon would give his attention to the claim that a number of "anarchists" are in the city for the purpose of inflaming the strikers.

There has been no change for the better in the strike situation today. If anything, the outlook is worse than at any time since the trouble began. All efforts at having the strike settled by arbitration have ceased, as neither the mill owners or the disgruntled operatives will submit their differences to the State Board.

There was a conference this afternoon between Colonel Sweetzer, who commands the troops, and Eitor, the strike leader. What they talked about could not be learned from either man, but it is understood the militia officers made some sort of a proposition which may result in the establishment of temporary peace. He telephoned the result of the conference to Governor Foss, who, it was predicted by Eitor, would make a move in a short time which would result in concessions to the strikers.

CUBA ON OUR VIVE OVER U. S. NOTE

Veteran General Protests Against Menace to Island's Freedom.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The first effect of the note Philander Knox, the American Secretary of State, to the Government of Cuba in regard to the condition of affairs now prevailing here, on account of the action of the veteran organization was a decided improvement in the feeling of business men. The stock market opened strong and every branch of business showed a tendency to boom.

Sugar planters, who have heretofore been hesitating about beginning to grind, ordered their mills to start up at once. Banks and financiers, who have heretofore been timid because of the dangerous veteran agitation, immediately advanced loans on the sugar crop.

The day was uneventful in political circles. There were many meetings, but they were without result, as everybody was awaiting the big assemblage tonight at the palace, to which President Gomez invited the representatives of all factions and the members of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government.

Secretary of State Sanguily today sent the following dispatch to all Cuban legations abroad: "The American Minister has presented a memorandum in which his government states in friendly fashion that it perceived peril in the present situation in Cuba. The Cuban Government is acting calmly and is trusting to the patriotism of the country to maintain peace and order."

General Nunez, commander of the Cuban Veterans, made the following statement: "Our attitude will be that the organization will remain firm in its object to guarantee peace, which may be altered by political parties, to moralize the administration and to spread patriotism in the hearts of the people. We protest against that which may be a menace to our freedom and independence, being sure that the noble people of the United States will never take our unselfish and patriotic campaign as an excuse to intervene in matters which could not affect in any way their interests in Cuba."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The State Department stood pat today on its note to Cuba, sent yesterday afternoon, warning President Gomez that he must maintain the law or expect a third intervention. Secretary Knox feels it is now up to Cuba to comply, and that the State Department will have a speedy answer to its note in steps taken to remedy the existing political situation.

Meanwhile all arrangements have been made by the War Department so that a force of 5,000 men can be dispatched to Cuba on a few hours' notice. Troops along the Atlantic coast have been designated which will be sent to Cuba in case it becomes necessary to occupy the island. Commanders have been notified that they must be prepared to move their forces according to plans drawn up long ago. There is no expectation at the War Department, however, that such a move will be necessary.

This view also prevailed today at the State Department. Unofficial reports received from Havana were taken to indicate that the Cuban Government and people understand the purpose of the note presented yesterday by Minister Bourne. Word was received that President Gomez would meet the leaders of all the political factions tonight for the purpose of discussing the situation. The step is taken to indicate that the note has already had a most salutary effect in that it has resulted in bringing opposing leaders together for at least a discussion of the situation.

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FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF ALL INDUSTRIES FAVORED BY MINERS

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they were at perfect liberty to do so, holding, therefore, that the resolution was not in violation of the Constitution. Reps. and Dems. Jeered. "What have the Republican and Democratic parties ever done for you?" asked Germer, warming up to his subject.

"Put us in jail," came the answer from a large number of the delegates. "And then you have gone back and voted for jail again," replied Germer, amid roars of "Never again."

"If you don't believe that the Socialist party is the political expression of the working class you will soon be driven to that belief by the corporations of this land," said President John H. Walker, of Illinois, who told of his recently rejoining the Socialist party.

"The corporations have their men in the judges' seats, and on the legislatures. They have the army and the militia. They defeat you when you go on strike. They kill you, if necessary. There are only 13 of them to every \$7 of us out of every 100, if you get together on election day you will get much better contracts with corporations."

"I know it will be pretty hard for some of you fellows who have been getting \$10 or \$15, and a few cheap cigars on election day, to give this up," declared Walker as a parting shot. "Shake them, boys, shake them," declared James Mooney, president of the Missouri miners, in speaking of the old parties, and the walls of the convention hall shook with applause.

About this time George W. Lackey, secretary of the Resolutions Committee, thought it time to say something on behalf of that body. He said: "I do not believe that the time taken up in discussing politics in your convention is time lost," he declared, this being an answer to the argument of a few that the miners must not talk politics. "Such a discussion is a healthy discussion. The time is here when we must organize politically as well as industrially. It is not the aim of the committee to defeat the objects or the ends of the Socialist party. I would to God that every worker in the land saw the need of acting together politically, as well as industrially," he concluded, but thought that the committee's substitute would be sufficient for the present.

Francis Feehan, of Pennsylvania, and John H. Walker, of Illinois, this afternoon spoke in opposition to withdrawal from the federation. Thomas L. Lewis, former president of the miners, asserted Samuel Gompers would oppose action making the American Federation of Labor a complete industrial organization as long as he was president of the organization.

On a point of order, the substitute resolution regarding action relative to the American Federation of Labor was sent back to committee late this afternoon for further consideration. It probably will be reported again tomorrow. The Socialist element in the convention is working hard for its passage.

A telegram was received from John Mitchell, former president of the miners, expressing the hope that satisfactory wage contracts would be made with the coal operators. Four to One for State Ownership. The government ownership of all industries resolution was introduced by Phillip Burgh, of Manifold, Pa. Adoption was by a viva voce vote of approximately four to one, according to Vice President Hayes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Defeat of a resolution providing for secession from the American Federation of Labor, expression of sentiment favoring the consolidation of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers, and passage of a resolution favoring government ownership of all industries, marked the international convention of the United Mine Workers here today.

Although the resolution providing for secession from the American Federation of Labor was defeated, it brought forth bitter denunciation of the federation's alleged assertion that the interests of capital and labor were identical.

"President Gompers and his associates are consciously or unconsciously serving the interests of the employers," declared Delegate Frank Heffery, of Pennsylvania, who introduced the resolution. "Now is the time to revolt," said Delegate Michael Fitzpatrick, of Pennsylvania. "We have been mesmerized, hypnotized and almost chloroformed."

Many other delegates condemned the American Federation of Labor for what they termed "hobnobbing with capitalists," but opposed withdrawal without thorough consideration of what the step meant. It is likely the question will again be brought up before the convention closes.

A substitute for the Heffery resolution, providing for the withdrawal of the miners from the American Federation of Labor, was introduced this afternoon by Delegate Adolph Germer (Socialist), of Belleville, Ill. It provides that the miners' executive officers shall confer with other officials of international unions regarding the making of the federation a complete industrial organization, without craft organizations, as at present constituted.

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Consolidation of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers is a strong possibility of the immediate future, according to Edwin Young, of Montana, and John A. McKinnon, of British Columbia, in addressing the international convention. McKinnon expressed his belief that the present referendum being taken by the Westerners on the question of uniting would be favorable to the plan, and that the charter in the American Federation of Labor would be surrendered, clearing the way for consolidation. The proposed amalgamation would result in the most powerful individual labor union in the world, with approximately half a million members. Delegates cheered the prophecy.

Aid for the striking button workers at Muscatine Iowa, was asked by Miss Katherine Finnegan, of the American Federation of Labor. John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Miners, supported the proposal, and approved the recent action of the strikers in going into politics and electing two members of the City Council. "I wish to commend the report of Vice President Frank V. Hayes in asserting that labor should enter the political field in an effort to obtain its demands," said Walker. "It is a necessary step in labor's war."

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"If any one believes that the United Mine Workers have spent money for dynamiting, or any other form of outrage, all they have to do is to come here and examine our books," declared Edwin Perry, secretary of the national organization, today. The books of this organization, not alone of the national body, but of the subordinate districts, are always open to the public.

Hot After John Mitchell. (By Laffan News Bureau.) INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—One hundred and eighty-five resolutions were in the hands of the committee when it began to report to the convention of the United Mine Workers today and a majority of them favored withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor. All the resolutions on this subject came from Socialist members, who based their demands on the fact that the craft system of organization is a failure, and that relief for the workingman can be found in industrial organization only.

One of the resolutions denounced the American Federation of Labor for refusing to indorse the action of the miners by destruction, when it demanded that John Mitchell withdraw from the National Civic Federation. The preamble to the resolution read: "Whereas such action on the part of the American Federation of Labor demonstrates that the recognized labor movement of this country, through the leadership of Gompers, Mitchell, James Duncan, D. M. Hayes et al., of the Executive Council, is firmly in the grasp of such apostles of the Civic Federation and bitter exploiters and foes of labor, as Judge Gary, of the Steel Trust; Carnegie, of Homestead fame; August Belmont, the 'friend' of the interurban railway workers, of New York; D. M. Francis, and others, who, on many occasions, proved their undying devotion to labor by destroying every vestige of unionism wherever possible."

After a debate, which lasted nearly all day, and which developed a great deal of bitterness, the resolution was defeated, but others on the same subject are yet to be considered. Government ownership of all industries, proposed by a resolution from Local 1352, Manifold, Pa., was indorsed by the Resolutions Committee, and the report was adopted. Local 1111, Jackson Hill, Ind., submitted a resolution which said that it was understood John Mitchell was coming to the convention to seek to

BERGER ATTACKS GRAFT SCHEM

Socialist Congressman Advocates Municipally Owned Asphalt Plant in District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative Berger made a five-minute speech in favor of a municipally owned asphalt plant for the District of Columbia during the debate over the District appropriation bill for 1913. In the course of his remarks Berger scored the arrangement between the Federal Government and the District. He said in part: "I, for one, am not in favor of the so-called 'Organic Act' of 1878, by which we pay half of the expenses of the District of Columbia. I believe it is a hardship both ways. I believe the Representative Sims was right when he said that Washington has become a harbor of refuge for all the millionaires of the country."

"Moreover, I believe that the people of Washington do not get to benefit from this mercenary arrangement—none at all. Property in the District is high, rents are still higher. The mere fact that we pay off the taxes for every land speculator on real estate grafter to hold on to the estate—to make their own terms and charge exorbitant rents—or to leave property vacant."

It is generally known in Washington that there are quite a few members of both Houses of Congress who are speculating in real estate in this city or under the spell of the leading land owners of the national capital.

MAKE FOREIGN CREWS SCAB. BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Steamship companies have the right to employ their foreign crews in handling freight in port, according to immigration laws quoted by George B. Billings, Immigration Commissioner, to a committee of striking longshoremen who came to him today with the charge that the steamship men were violating the law.

KILLS HER OWN BABE. TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 17.—Worn out by nursing her nervous system shattered by the continual crying of her sick 9-months-old infant, Maud Gilbert, 25, deliberately set the little one and crushed its life out. This was last Sunday. Today, tortured by remorse, she told the police what she had done and was arrested.

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BERGER SUPPORTS THE LLOYD BILL

Measure Would Give Government Employees Right to Organize.

(By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Insisting that the Government of the United States ought to be at all times the model employer, Victor L. Berger, Socialist Representative from Wisconsin, appeared before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and made a statement as to his position on the Lloyd bill, which, if passed, would give government employees the right to join unions and petition Congress.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said Berger, "that the order of President Roosevelt, of January 31, 1902, and the same order of President Taft, of November 26, 1910, by which employees of the government are forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually, or through associations, to petition the government—except through the head of the department, is unconstitutional. Even more so, is the anti-union order of Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart, which deprives the railway postal clerks of the right to organize."

"An American citizen upon entering the service of the government does not lose the rights inherent in American citizenship. However, whether these orders are constitutional or not, they are not in accordance with the trend of the time. They are against public opinion and against good policy, and against the best traditions of our American Government. They are undoubtedly tyrannical, and for that reason should be opposed by every fair minded American."

"We do not want employees of the government of the United States to have fewer rights than the employees of private enterprises. The government of the United States ought to be, at all times, the model employer—the government ought, at all times, to pay the best wages, provide the shortest hours, and furnish the best conditions." This is a question which concerns all citizens of the United States, without regard to party. "I am aware, however, that, as far as the Socialist party is concerned, I stand alone in this Congress, but I stand with the people. The conditions in the government service are remedied by this Congress, the Socialist party will make the opposition to the mistreatment of the government clerks, one of the issues of the next election. There can be no doubt as to how the voters at large will consider the question. "I am not sure that the bill introduced by Mr. Lloyd will fully remedy the evil. Since the clerks are satisfied with this bill, however, I am willing that it should be tried, and most respectfully urge the committee to report it as soon as possible."

TO STOP TRANSFERS OVER NEW BRIDGE

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which controls the New York Railway Company, formerly the Metropolitan System, has repudiated the agreement entered into by the former receivers of the Metropolitan for the exchange of transfers between Manhattan and Brooklyn surface roads via the Manhattan Bridge.

Harry P. Nichols, chief of the Bureau of Franchises of the Board of Estimate, will bring this to the attention of the board at its meeting today. The reason given for the position of the New York Railway Company is that it has "vested rights" in Canal street which are paramount to any agreement made by the former receivers.

FLAGMAN ON TRAIN SHOT. MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 17.—As his train rushed at full speed past the flag station of Wagar, Ala., H. B. Dunne, a flagman, was shot and instantly killed by Ada Keebler, a school girl in the town. It is understood that the girl claims the shooting was accidental.

ernment. They are undoubtedly tyrannical, and for that reason should be opposed by every fair minded American. "We do not want employees of the government of the United States to have fewer rights than the employees of private enterprises. The government of the United States ought to be, at all times, the model employer—the government ought, at all times, to pay the best wages, provide the shortest hours, and furnish the best conditions." This is a question which concerns all citizens of the United States, without regard to party. "I am aware, however, that, as far as the Socialist party is concerned, I stand alone in this Congress, but I stand with the people. The conditions in the government service are remedied by this Congress, the Socialist party will make the opposition to the mistreatment of the government clerks, one of the issues of the next election. There can be no doubt as to how the voters at large will consider the question. "I am not sure that the bill introduced by Mr. Lloyd will fully remedy the evil. Since the clerks are satisfied with this bill, however, I am willing that it should be tried, and most respectfully urge the committee to report it as soon as possible."



Authority in Washington—It is the authority of the State Department at Washington, D. C. "It is the most thumb-worn of all the dictionaries in our room," says the foreman of the Proof Division of the government printing office, C. M. Robinson. A copy of the Standard stood beside Lord Morley when he was writing his "Life of Gladstone." Authority in Schools—The Standard has the enthusiastic support of the highest official of education in the country, the U. S. Commissioner of Education, E. E. Brown, who says: "The Standard Dictionaries are wonderfully comprehensive; they are superb." Immense numbers of the various editions of the Standard Dictionary are used in the Philippines and other possessions. They are ordered by the government in 10,000 lots. It was the late Edmund Clarence Stedman who said: "To have created the Standard Dictionary is as great a boon as any publishing house need wish to confer upon its own time and generation." Atlas Free—For a short time you can have a copy of our new \$6.00 Atlas of the World FREE with the Standard Dictionary—if you order early. The business man needs an Atlas with large 1911 maps, that will bring the world to his desk. He needs a gazetteer that will help him develop his sales campaigns by posting him on the industries, the latest census statistics, the trade conditions, the physical features of the different countries and the home life of the people.

Less than 2 Cents a Day Gives You a Mastery of Words YES, even less than it costs to mail four letters by first class delivery. This of it! Only seven cents a day will put in your home the supreme authority in the defining, pronouncing and spelling of every live English word—the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary. No library is complete without this most reliable dictionary. The home or office that tries to get along without the Standard, when it is so easy to own, is certainly looking so closely at the penny that, the dollar cannot be seen right behind. In almost every article you read there are words that suggest whole trains of ideas. If you skim over such words without knowing their full and true meaning, you can never hope to have the rich vocabulary of the entertaining talker nor be able to write clearly and forcefully. FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY is not only the most complete dictionary ever published; it is also a history of words, a guide to the correct use of English, a thesaurus and a condensed cyclopedia. In the home a comprehensive Atlas and Gazetteer is as necessary to the child as a primer is in the school. It will picture to him the scenes of great events and will give life to his study of history and his geography. The Atlas contains 254 pages with accurate full-page and double-page colored maps and a score of half-tone illustrations. It also includes 16 pages of census statistics. It measures 10 1/2 x 13 1/2 inches. "Helpful Hints" "Helpful Hints in English" is the title of it. Just pressed down full to the brim with information on the correct use of words and phrases, it is alphabetically indexed and is bound in a pretty cloth cover. Helpful Hints would cost you 25 cents if sold in stores, but a copy of the book is yours for four cents if you will sign and send the coupon NOW before you turn this page. Send 4c for "Helpful Hints" (Regular Price 25 cents) FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-40 E. 23d St., N. Y. City. Here is 4c for "Helpful Hints in English." I would like to examine sample pages of the 1911 Standard Dictionary and have information about the Free Atlas offer in connection with the dictionary, and easy terms. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

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EMPERESS READY TO ABDICATE, WEEPS

Young Princess Bitter in Opposition to Passiveness of China.

PEKING, Jan. 17.—At an imperial conference in the palace today the Dowager Empress declared abdication appeared to be absolutely necessary in view of the strength of the rebels, but the younger princess bitterly contested the pessimistic view of the Empress and urged that the struggle to retain the throne be continued. The conference was adjourned until Friday.

It is stated that the discussion among the members of the imperial family was very heated. The Dowager Empress was overcome and wept copiously. When she asserted that surrender to the revolutionists was imperative she turned to Prince Ching, who silently assented. The young princess thereupon bitterly attacked Prince Ching, declaring the difficulties of the throne were due to his passive attitude.

The name of the man who threw the bomb at the Premier has not been learned, although he is a prisoner, and has made a confession in which he declared that the two men arrested with him were his accomplices. The assassin asserts that he intended the bomb explosion as a signal for an uprising in Peking.

Reports from Shanghai say that Dr. Wu Ting-fang and the other revolutionary leaders there greatly regret the attempt upon the Premier's life, and ridicule the idea that the Republican Provisional Government was in any way responsible for the affair. This city is in the hands of Yuan Shi-Kai's soldiery today. The police are said to have discovered a bomb factory in or near the city, and to have made several more arrests in connection with the attempt to assassinate the Premier.

The attitude of the republicans in connection with the loss of provinces hitherto attached to the empire is being watched with considerable interest by foreign observers. In Russian circles it is contended that there is danger of a great and really modern army being organized by the republican government, but doubt is expressed by the military attaches of other foreign nations that the Russian statesmen really fear such an occurrence.

There seems to be a desire on the part of the British and Japanese Governments to prevent any anti-Russian press campaign at the present moment, in view of the possibility of a partition of China, but in diplomatic circles here it is generally recognized that China has lost the right to retain vast territories which she has proved herself incapable of defending.

The revolutionary movement in Mongolia is making considerable progress. According to consular dispatches received here, the seizure of the Manchurian town of Khaller by the revolutionaries and the proclamation of autonomy by the Mongols of that region are confirmed. The imperial troops stationed in the town did not offer any opposition.

The Russian railway guards who have been stationed around the Russian settlement and railway station in Khaller for several weeks have permitted some of the Manchus to take refuge there. Frequent reports from Peking that the Mongols have taken cities, sometimes with and sometimes without opposition.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 17.—Queueless and clothed in American fashion, the 500 or more Chinese of this city held a demonstration here in honor of the republic of China. Manchus took to cover and Caucasians walked in a parade which employed all the taxicabs in town, and two American bands, was conducted through the business streets to the Oriental banquet given by the Young China Association, at which city officials were guests.

The demonstration wound up with the dismantling of the Joss house in Plum alley.

LABOR DEPARTMENT BITTERLY ASSAILED

A. F. of L. Organizer Charges Negligence by Williams in Mineville Case.

Negligence and indifference on the part of the State Department of Labor is charged in a statement issued yesterday to all the unions of the State of New York by Jacob Tazelaar, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Organizer Tazelaar in the statement says that he has investigated labor conditions in the iron and steel mines owned by Witherby, Sherman & Co., and the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, in Mineville, Essex County, New York. The conditions in these mines, Tazelaar states in his communication to the unions, were criminal in every regard. He communicated them to Commissioner of Labor Williams. The commissioner has these charges before him now for nearly seventy-five days, but has taken no action.

Tazelaar now urges the unions throughout the State to appeal to the Assembly and Senate to start a special investigation of the treatment of the workers by the companies named.

The conditions of the miners are described by Organizer Tazelaar as follows: "The company had threatened a reduction of wages during July, which the workmen had accepted reluctantly, being promised that the many existing abuses and humiliations to which they were subjected for many years would be abolished—primarily, the lack of safety appliances causing an unusually large death rate and permanent injuries, as well as the padrono system, a criminal operation, which has thousands of dollars within a short period.

"The Witherbee, Sherman & Co. agreed, upon their word of honor, to stop these abuses, stop the grafting and get rid of the vultures who received the graft.

"I personally presented to the Board of Directors of the Witherbee, Sherman & Co. seventy-seven affidavits, showing that these seventy-seven workmen had paid in graft the sum of \$1,900 to the superintendent and foreman. The company, aided by County Judge Stokes, their attorney, and a priest, personally investigated and examined the seventy-seven workmen, taking some four weeks' time, and on the third day, admitting, after a full investigation without interference, that the contentions of labor and the charge of grafting was fully sustained; still, they obstinately refused to discharge the grafters; and have discharged a number of the men who made the affidavits.

"The case was then prepared for the Bureau of Labor presenting all the evidence, copies of affidavits, the name of each employe, the amount of money paid, and the name of the superintendent or foreman who received the graft. A few days later some three inspectors representing the bureau were sent to inquire, and they, too, returned with a number of affidavits, but no further action was taken, though the Labor Law empowers the Commissioner or Chief Investigator to institute a 'court of investigation.' The case has now been in Commissioner Williams' hands nearly seventy-five days, and no action."

Organizer Tazelaar adds: "I am sorely disappointed at the lack of interest manifested by the Bureau of Labor and can see only one way to secure justice, and that is through an investigation into the conditions of labor complained of at Port Henry and Mineville, Essex County, through an appeal to the Assembly and Senate, demanding a special committee of investigation.

SPORTS WOULD LAY TAX ON BALL CLUB'S RECEIPTS

Unless there is a sudden change in plans State Senator James J. Frawley, who framed the present Boxing Law in this State, will introduce a bill at Albany, it is said, that will cause much excitement in the ranks of professional baseball men.

It is said to be Senator Frawley's idea to tax the gross receipts of baseball clubs, exceeding a certain limit, the money thus collected to be turned over to the playgrounds in leading cities and towns.

On excellent authority it was learned yesterday that Senator Frawley's proposed bill would name 10 per cent as the tax, and that the measure, if passed, would be aimed directly at the New York National League Club, operating the Polo Grounds; the New York American League Club, at Broadway and 168th streets; and the Brooklyn National League Club, at Washington Park.

It is said to be Senator Frawley's idea to put professional baseball under the control of the State Athletic Commission, which is managing the boxing game, and to empower the commission to look over the books of the ball clubs in addition to collecting the State tax. The smaller clubs, including those operating in the International and New York State leagues, will not be seriously affected, it is reported, inasmuch as their gross receipts will not exceed the proposed taxable limit.

The owners of New York's three major league clubs have never made public the amount of their gross receipts, expenditures and profits.

From what could be learned yesterday the baseball men are getting ready to oppose Senator Frawley's measure with all the resources at their command. They are prepared to show that a 10 per cent tax would prove a hardship in view of the uncertainty of baseball, for a losing team naturally would mean a great falling off in public patronage, although the expenses would not be lessened in any way.

ATELL CONFIDENT HE'LL BEAT BROWN

Confident as ever, Abe Attell, the craftiest ring general that ever stepped into the boxing arena, is entering a case over the outcome of his skirmish tonight, at the National Sporting Club, with Knockout Brown, the light-haired, cross-eyed battler of the Boys' Club. Attell reckons that Brown will find it impossible to use his sleep producing punch at any stage of the encounter. His own cleverness, he believes, will check the rushes for which Brown is noted, and help him in piling up points all the way.

Brown naturally can't see it that way. He figures that his weight at least will help him considerably in forcing the going, and make it more than possible to score a knockout victory over the famous featherweight. He has mapped out an elaborate program of action from the start of the contest. He means to go at Attell with both hands, and feels that Abe's jab will not affect him seriously.

EGGS AND BUTTER NOW A LUXURY

Wholesalers Raise Prices, Giving All Sorts of Excuses.

There was another jump in the price of butter and eggs yesterday. Wholesalers were demanding 42 cents a pound for butter, the highest price in twenty-eight years, which means that the retailers must charge from 51 to 52 cents a pound for it. Eggs have been put up to 35 cents a dozen, dealers declare that 45,000 cases of eggs have been withdrawn from the reserve supply of the city.

The wholesalers have a long list of excuses for jumping the price of butter. They blame the cold weather, and say that last season's drought resulted in the limited storage of butter. The Brennan Law in this State, which prohibits the storage of butter for more than a year, is also blamed. Moreover, the dealers say that butter will probably reach 60 cents before it is lower.

So far as the rise in the price of eggs is concerned, commission men say it is caused by two things—first, that the supply of eggs in storage is below normal, because of the law which limits the storage of April eggs to ten months, and unprecedented weather conditions throughout the country.

At the close of January, 1911, the price of fresh eggs was 23 1/2 cents, while storage eggs demanded prices ranging from 10 to 17 cents. The prices yesterday were 35 cents for fresh eggs, and canded storage eggs were quoted at from 31 to 35 cents, the ordinary storage eggs commanding 28 and 30 cents. The receipts of last week aggregated 36,262 cases, thirty-six dozen to a case, while at the same time last year receipts were 63,383 cases. The supply this year is more than 27,000 cases less than for the same week of last year.

NEW VICTIM ADDED TO EQUITABLE DEAD

The death yesterday of William Russ, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 20, brought to the fatality list of the Equitable Building fire up to seven.

Russ was on duty at the Equitable Building for thirty-six hours at a stretch. On the third day he contracted pneumonia and was removed from the quarters of his company to his home at 205 West 95th street, where he died.

TO CURTAIL USURERS OF THE BREAD BASKET

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A certificate of incorporation of the Producers and Consumers' National League, with principal office in New York City, was filed with the Secretary of State.

The objects of the league are to "procure the enactment of legislation tending to do away with the arbitrary control of the necessities of life; to bring about a closer business relationship between the farmer and the consumer; and to bring back to the farmer a fairer return for his production, thus curtailing the usurers of the bread basket."

MUSIC

CARL SCHUETZE, HARPISIT OF PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, TO RENDER "SPRING SONG" AND OTHER SOLI IN FREE RECITAL PROGRAM IN FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TONIGHT.

BE PRESENTED BY MISS MARY A. LISCOM. Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and a "Valse Caprice" by Chopin, figure as soli to be rendered by Carl Schuetze, harpist of the Philharmonic Society, in the course of a free organ recital performance to be given by Miss Mary A. Liscom, A. A. G. O., in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End avenue and 91st street, this evening, beginning at 8:15 o'clock. Mr. Schuetze will also be heard in concert with Miss Liscom in an "Andante religioso" for harp and organ, by Francis Thome. Mme. Lutie Humbert Fechner, soprano, a second soloist of the recital, will essay the aria, "With Verdure Clad," from Haydn's "The Creation," and a "Gloria" by A. Buzzi-Peccola. Dvorak, Saint-Saens and Widor are among the composers represented on Miss Liscom's list of organ works to be performed. The complete program:

- 1. Jubilate Deo . . . . . Alfred Silver and Organ.
2. Andante Religioso, Francis Thome Harp and Organ.
3. The Sandman . . . . . John Alden
4. Concert Rondo . . . . . Alfred Hollins
5. Harp.
(a) Spring Song . . . . . Mendelssohn
(b) Valse Caprice . . . . . Chopin
6. Le Resignol et La Rose . . . . . Camille Saint-Saens
7. Humoresque . . . . . Anton Dvorak
8. Vocal: With Verdure Clad. . . . . Haydn
9. Minuet à l'Antico . . . . . Seeböck
10. Scherzo Symphonique . . . . . William Faulkes
11. Vocal: Gloria . . . . . A. Buzzi-Peccola
12. Tocatta . . . . . Charles Marie Widor

ARIA FROM EARLY VERDI OPERA, "DON CARLOS," TO BE SUNG BY MRS. CHRISTINE GALBRAITH, CONTRALTO, IN TONIGHT'S FREE BOSTON MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

Mrs. Christine Galbraith, contralto, the soloist of tonight's free concert by the Boston Municipal Orchestra, William Howard, conducting, in the South Boston High School, Thomas Park, Boston, will be heard in two lovely examples of Italian lyric composition—the aria, "O Fatal Dower" from Verdi's early opera "Don Carlos," and Tosti's "Good-bye," Jacques Benavente, saxophonist, will be another soloist of the program, which, including works by Wagner, Chopin, Mascagni, and Haydn, will be as follows:

- Overture, "Maritana" . . . . . Wallace Allegretto from the Quartet in C-major . . . . . Haydn
Aria from the opera, "Don Carlos," "O Fatal Dower" . . . . . Verdi Mrs. Galbraith
Selection from the opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana" . . . . . Mascagni Solo for saxophone, "Fantasia de Concerto" . . . . . Hartmann Mr. Benavente
(a) An Album Leaf . . . . . Wagner
(b) Scherzo, "The Mice in the Trap" . . . . . Koehler Vocal Selection, "Good-bye" . . . . . Tosti Polonaise Militaire . . . . . Chopin

SERIES OF EIGHT POPULAR PRICED SATURDAY NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE TO BEGIN FEBRUARY 24.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, yesterday announced a series of eight Saturday night subscription performances at popular prices, beginning February 24 and ending April 13, the closing night of the season. It is the intention of the management to produce on these nights performances of the same high standard as on the other subscription nights of the week.

The subscription prices for the eight performances range from \$32 for orchestra and orchestra circle seats to \$5 for the family circle. Single performances will cost from \$4 to 75 cents.

JAG PROVED COSTLY

Chauffeur of Taxicab Fined \$1,000 After Collision With Motorcar. Charged with driving a taxicab on which he had no light, and with operating the machine while intoxicated, Walter Kirkwood, of 202 West 31st street, a chauffeur for the Mason & Seaman Transportation Company, was held in \$1,000 by Magistrate Kernehan in Yorkville Court yesterday. He was arrested when his cab collided with the automobile of Edwin O. Holter, a lawyer, residing at 105 East 72d street, while the latter and his family were riding in their car.

The magistrate said he considered Kirkwood's offense of driving while intoxicated the more serious of the two offenses, as it endangered the lives of many persons.

Important for Bronx Call Readers

I have opened a first class, up to date and strictly union price SHOE STORE at 217 Willis Ave., near 137th St. where you can always find a large variety of best quality shoes. NOTHING BUT STRICTLY UNION MADE SHOES. Our Customers Are Assured of Good and Prompt Attention. BRANCH 181 SPRING STREET. I. WEDEEN Member of Branch 8, S. P., and Branch 1, W. C.

IRISH PLAYERS ALL ARRESTED

Quaker City Authorities Act on Charge of "Immorality" Against Play-boy of Western World. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Every member of Lady Gregory's company of Irish Players, now touring this country in alleged Irish plays, and Manager Blumberg, of the Adelphi Theater here, in which they are showing, to night were placed under arrest, charged with violating the Pennsylvania law, enacted in 1911, which provides a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for producing an immoral play in this State. All of the actors, actresses and Manager Blumberg, who represents the Shuberts here, were released on a blanket bail bond for \$5,000 to assure their appearance before Magistrate Carey at 9 o'clock Friday morning.

The warrants were sworn out at the instigation of Joseph Garrey, a local liquor dealer, who was the first man to protest on Monday night last against the production of "The Playboy of the Western World," and as a result of his hoodlumism was thrown out of the theater and later was arrested. In applying for the warrants, Garrey declared that he was not a member of any Irish society and that he asked for the warrants on his own initiative because he considered "The Playboy of the Western World" immoral and unfit for production in this theater.

After the bond had been settled, Superintendent of Police Taylor informed Manager Blumberg and the Irish Players that they might give "The Playboy of the Western World" tonight, as scheduled, and that he would have enough police scattered among the audience to insure proper protection. It also developed during the conversation that 150 police were scattered through the audience last night, but they were unable to keep order. Of the fourteen Irishmen who were arrested at the Adelphi Theater Tuesday night for disorderly conduct when the Irish Players presented "The Playboy of the Western World," two were held for court, several held under moderate bail for a further hearing, and others dismissed by Magistrate McFarland in Central station yesterday.

Evidence was brought by the police to show that the disturbance was purposely created by a number of men throughout the house upon a prearranged signal. Offered in court were bits of broken eggshells, which had been filled with red pepper and thrown upon the stage by some person in the audience. It was said that the pepper laden atmosphere of the theater led to the coughing which annoyed the actors.

BERGER GREET'S "MOB WITHOUT FATHERLAND"

(By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Congressman Berger has sent a cable of congratulations to the victorious German Socialists. In his cable Berger refers to the hour of a nice birthday present on election day, and his characterization of Socialists as "the mob without a Fatherland." Berger's cable was sent to the Berlin Vorwaerts, the German Socialist daily, and reads:

"To the Mob Without a Fatherland—We send our best wishes for the emancipation of the people. That election was a historic birthday present. America's prelatric admires you. "VICTOR L. BERGER."

FOSS FOR INCOME TAX

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—An amendment to the State constitution to provide for a uniform income tax on all personal property in Massachusetts, was recommended by Governor Foss in a special message to the Legislature this afternoon.

Edison and Victor on Easy Payments. German and Hungarian Records. Open evenings and Sundays. Machines exchanged and repaired at reasonable prices. The oldest and most reliable dealer in New York. Paul Heller, 1655 34 Ave., nr. 87th St.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S Department Store . . . N. E. COR. 63D ST. & AVE. A, N. Y. Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise.

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. HENRY KROGER, Plaintiff, against HIRSH WISENBERGER, et al., Defendants.

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: "BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the Eastern side of the First Avenue with the Southern side of Fifty-second Street, running thence Southerly along the easterly side of the First Avenue twenty-five feet one and a quarter inches, thence westerly parallel with Fifty-second Street, and part of the lot through the center of a party wall twenty-four feet, thence Southerly parallel with the First Avenue twenty-five feet one and a quarter inches, thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-second Street, seventy-four feet to the center of the party wall."

WANTS \$25,000 FROM STATE. ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A claim for damages resulting from personal injuries received in the automobile race disaster at the State Fair at Syracuse, on September 16, was today filed against the State. The claimant is Anna B. Ylger, of Syracuse, and she claims \$25,000 damages. The claim also states that one of her legs was nearly torn off.

WILLING TO WRESTLE NELSON. Jack Hifot, the wrestling instructor of Columbia College, and of the City Athletic Club, who has been matched to meet Alexander Haggis, the Greek A. C. instructor, is also willing to wrestle Carl Nelson, the lightweight Danish champion, if the latter will agree to weigh in at 135 pounds.

PHILHARMONIC Society of New York JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 18; Fri. Aft., Jan. 19. CARNegie HALL. Haydn, Bach, Mozart, Wagner. Next Sunday Aft., Soloist, BAUER.

DRINK "Peter Brew" The Wm. T. W. Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.

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FINNISH SOCIALIST PAPER

Members of Tyokansa Seek Down Publication With Libel Suits.

Molander sends the following to the committee to which Finnish Socialist paper, Tyokansa, was referred:

Read news of attacks upon Socialist papers is not a new thing to me. All Socialist institutions are undergoing the ordeal of persecution.

The facts are as follows: On October, 1910, Tyokansa published a statement declaring that a member, Anton Laukka, a strict adherent and supporter of the church, had inhumanly treated his wife, hitting her in the face and causing injuries.

The case was tried in the District Court of Thunder Bay, at Port Arthur, last spring, and then postponed to the Court of Justice of Thunder Bay.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings.

Branch 3—61 St. Marks place. Important business to be discussed.

Branch 5, Standing Committees—240 West 125th street. (See notice below.) Library open.

Branch 7—Headquarters, 143 East 103d street. Regular meeting. The delegates to the Central Committee and the city convention will report.

Branch 10—Jumel Building, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue. Special meeting. (See notice below.)

Maurer Meeting Tonight.

James H. Maurer, Socialist Assemblyman in Pennsylvania, will speak at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Room 11, tonight under the auspices of Branch 6.

Branch 5 Committees.

The members of standing committees will please take notice that all committees will meet tonight at 8 o'clock.

Branch 10 Special Meeting.

In view of the heavy responsibility assumed by Branch 10 in obtaining a date for a Maurer lecture next Sunday evening, the Executive Committee issues a call for a special meeting of the whole branch tonight.

Branch 6 Meeting Postponed.

The regular meeting of Branch 6 has been postponed on account of the Maurer meeting at the Labor Temple tonight.

Rand School Notes.

John Spargo's lecture, "Theory of Socialism and the Labor Movement," will take place tonight, as usual, at 8:15 o'clock.

SPECIAL—The first lesson of the course in Naturalization will take place tonight at 8:15 o'clock.

Private Property Wanted.

Have you looked over your private property for something to contribute to the package party which is to be held at Branch 6 headquarters, 1461 Third avenue, this Saturday night?

Among those who will entertain are: Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon, with his clever telepathic manifestations and hypnotic feats.

Branch 7's Annual Ball.

The annual ball of Branch 7 is creating more and more interest among the Socialists of New York.

expected to be at the Harlem River Casino at the Ball of the season.

Bronx Entertainment Saturday.

The committee in charge of Branch 9's Saturday night entertainment says of the affair:

"Say, what do you know? We're in for another good time. Branch 9 is again giving one of its splendid revivifying, monthly entertainments this Saturday night, January 20, at the Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton avenue.

Brownsville's Friday Lecture.

The speaker at the lecture of the Socialist Forum of Brownsville to-morrow evening at Metropolitan-Saenger Hall will be M. Zarnetkin, and his subject "Art and the Labor Movement."

Bronx Lectures.

Don't forget the Lyceum Lecture Committee meets Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 707 Courtlandt avenue, near 134th street.

That Circle 5 Ball.

Hear what the committee in charge of the annual ball of Circle 5, Y. P. S. F., says about the affair:

NEW JERSEY.

Tomorrow the German and the 14th and 16th Ward branches will hold a public meeting at the Labor Lyceum.

MASSACHUSETTS.

On Thursday evening, January 25, the Boston Socialist Club will hold its ninth annual concert and ball in Berkeley Hall, at the corner of Tremont and Berkeley streets.

BROOKLYN.

2d A. D., Branch 2—257 High street.

11th and 17th A. D.—399 Classon avenue. Discussion on "Shelton's Critical Analysis of Socialism."

19th A. D., Branch 2—Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue.

20th A. D., Branch 1—198 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D., Branch 1—688 Broadway.

11th and 17th A. D. Activities.

Last Thursday night a very interesting business meeting of the 11th and 17th A. D. was held and many comrades attended.

Employees of the Max Rosner Cigar Factory, Brooklyn, 1.00

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 276, Brooklyn, 1.00

Mary Wood Daley, Wellesley, Mass., 2.30

Group of Cigar Makers of Manchester, N. H., 12.00

C. A. Kipp, Amawalk, N. Y., 2.00

ERON PREP. SCHOOL 165-167 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

district as regards distribution of literature. One lecture each for February, March and April is being arranged, to be given by well known lecturers.

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BERGER WOULD GIVE VOTES TO WOMEN

Bill Introduced by Socialist Representative Backed by Petition.

(By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Votes for women will be an accomplished fact if an amendment to the Constitution proposed by Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member of the House, is passed by Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the several States.

Congressman Berger's amendment provides that "the rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." Part of his joint resolution reads:

"When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied or in any way abridged on the ground of sex, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of male and female citizens 21 years of age in such State."

Within a few months Berger will introduce in Congress a monster petition in favor of woman suffrage, bearing, it is estimated, about a million signatures of men and women in all walks of life.

TROY SOCIALISTS ASK SQUARE DEAL

Mayor Burns' Withdrawal of Use of Common Council Chamber From People's Forum Arouses Protests.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Socialists of Troy are indignant over the order issued by the new city administration withdrawing the privilege of using the Common Council chamber for the purpose of holding discussion meetings.

Prof. J. G. Murdoch, in a letter to Mayor Burns, protests against the order, claiming that the People's Forum, which arranges the meetings, is a non-political organization.

At the last regular meeting held on January 14 Branch Secaucus elected its officers for the year 1912. Ludwig Gettmann, Jr., was elected organizer; Robert Newman, financial secretary; Fred Foetho, treasurer; and Andrew Dorelman, recording secretary.

On Thursday evening, January 25, the Boston Socialist Club will hold its ninth annual concert and ball in Berkeley Hall, at the corner of Tremont and Berkeley streets.

"MY EXPENSES WERE NONE."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A Socialist candidate for Congress, John Halber of Arizona, sent in a report on his campaign expenses to the Clerk of the House today.

Miss Anna Brooks, until recently a chorus girl in the "Kentucky Belles" musical company, of 136 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, had her trunk containing her wearing apparel held up by the company.

SURRENDERS GIRL'S TRUNK.

BURLESQUE MANAGER BROUGHT TO TERMS BY LEGAL SOCIETY.

Miss Anna Brooks, until recently a chorus girl in the "Kentucky Belles" musical company, of 136 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, had her trunk containing her wearing apparel held up by the company.

THE MANAGER OF THE company refused to pay her passage back to New York or to deliver her trunk to her.

OPPOSES NEGRO REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Colonel Willis, president of the National Guard Association of New York State, at the opening session of the annual meeting of that organization tonight, declared himself as opposed to the plan to form in this State a regiment of colored troops as a part of the State National Guard.

MAN KILLED IN FIRE.

APOLLO, Pa., Jan. 17.—One man was killed and two persons were injured in a fire that destroyed a two-story frame house belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, along the Conemaugh Division today.

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

WEST END AVE., 125 corner 3 rooms, all light; bath; hot water; \$22. Janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

PARK AVE., 157 (near 118th St.)—3 and 4 large, light rooms; \$11-\$15.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx.

DAILY AVE., 1905 (near Tremont)—3 rooms; all improvements; rent \$24; Janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn.

CANTON AVE., 119—3 and 4 rooms, bath, all improvements; rent \$21 to \$28.

DETECTIVES.

W. S. AND D. B. FUND, BRANCH 280, MEETS

The first general meeting of Branch 280, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, was held at Niederauer's Hall, Columbus avenue and 108th street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Bronx Industrial Bureau has called a meeting for this evening at the auditorium of the Morris High School, Boston road and 160th street, New York City, for the purpose of organizing a "Bronx Beautiful Society."

"The Awakening of Woman" will be discussed at the 630th dinner of the Twilight Club, to be held tomorrow at 6:30 sharp, at the Aldine Club.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Cornelius Booboom—The address of the Consul of the Netherlands in New York is A. B. Yakhuyven, 115 Broad street.

ARMY AVIATORS FOR MOROCCO.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—The War Department has issued orders for the army aeronautical section, now stationed at Guadalajara, to proceed to Melilla.

Placing the "Proper Men"

The triumphant divisions of the ruling class have always been exactly reflected in the men on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

When Chief Justice Marshall died the three victorious sections of the ruling class were the slave owners, the State bank owners and the combinations of land grabbers.

Marshall's successor, Roger B. Taney, had, as an attorney, represented all three sections. Taney's father was a slave owner, and Taney himself was attorney for the slave traders.

The capitalist class has always taken pains to see that the "proper men" were put in office, especially in the courts.

No one can doubt the carrying out of this systematic policy after having read the chapters of Gustavus Myers' "History of the Supreme Court" already published in The Sunday Call.

But many more interesting, significant and original facts are presented by Myers in the chapters on Chief Justice Taney beginning in next Sunday's Call.

Taney was boss of the United States for twenty-nine years. What the Supreme Court did under him is well worth knowing in this comprehensive and striking history.

Members of Tyokansa Seek Down Publication With Libel Suits.

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# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3503-3504 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.		Single Copy	Week-Day Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-End Issue Only
For One Year	.....	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
For Six Months	.....	.50	.75	.75	.75
For Three Months	.....	.25	.37	.37	.37
For One Month	.....	.10	.15	.15	.15

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.  
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 5. THURSDAY, JANUARY 18. No. 18.

## PROSPERITY AND FOREIGN TRADE

There is perhaps no more widespread economic superstition than that the prosperity of the masses of people in any country is in direct ratio to the volume of foreign trade. A big import and export list at the end of the year always carries with it an assumption that it is in some undefined way connected with the general welfare of the masses. Figures dealing with billions of dollars seem to have the effect of persuading the average man that in some way or other he is a participator pro rata in them.

The volume of trade of this country for 1911 has reached the record figure of \$3,600,000,000, and, as usual, this vast sum is taken as an indication of the general prosperity assumed to exist in consequence of the increase. And yet unemployment is universal, poverty growing ever more intense, and the efforts of charity organizations altogether insufficient to cope with the prevalent destitution. The cost of the necessities of life are higher than ever before, wages show little or no increase, and labor unrest and discontent, evidenced by innumerable strikes, lockouts and disputes between labor and capital are the order of the day.

In Great Britain similar conditions, though much more intensified, exist, poverty and discontent manifesting itself in forms that almost threaten social revolution. And yet Great Britain has also had a record year in foreign trade, the total amounting to over six billion dollars for 1911. Yet the masses of the people are in such a deplorable state of poverty and physical deterioration as to cause genuine alarm over the outlook, even among those who exploit these masses of hunger stricken producers. India also has had a record year in foreign trade, yet the conditions in that vast country steadily grow worse for the masses and there, too, poverty and social discontent threaten revolution.

Millions of dollars worth of food products figured in the exports of India during years when millions of the natives were literally perishing of hunger. The same phenomena was familiar in Ireland during the famine years of 1847-48. Wagons and carts loaded with country produce, such as butter, bacon, eggs, corn, etc., were driven toward the seaports for export to England, passing on the roads on many occasions the corpses of wretched peasants who had dropped dead from starvation.

And in this city, death from starvation is common, while at the same time a few hundred yards away giant ships are loading immense quantities of food products for export to Great Britain and other European countries, where death from starvation is as common as with us, or perhaps more so. Within a few hundred feet of the walls of the Chicago stockyards, a reservoir of food so immense that the armies of Europe, it is said, cannot march without first securing rations therefrom, there exists a hunger stricken population among whom death from lack of food is an every-day occurrence.

About all that can be said regarding the connection between foreign trade and the welfare of the working masses is that its increase may have some effect in decreasing unemployment. The producing masses get the "work," and their maintenance while performing it, and the non-producers appropriate the rest of the product. With our present system of production and distribution, even if foreign trade could be multiplied indefinitely, the result would be absolutely the same.

The idea that prosperity for the masses is dependent upon prosperity for the capitalists is, of course, rational enough to those who cannot conceive of any other method of production and distribution but the present one. And it is one that may be expected to persist until it is supplanted by the recognition that the capitalist is not indispensable in production and distribution.

It has often been said that the masses lack the necessary imagination to conceive of any other system than the present, but it is as true, on the other hand, that they display unusual powers of imagination in conceiving capitalism to be something so very different to what it really is. But it is also true that this idea has been carefully impressed upon their minds by the beneficiaries and spokesmen of the capitalist system through many generations.

The average worker, who, in perusing these enormous figures of export and import trade, can evolve from them an imaginary "dividing up" in which he believes that all have participated, simply lacks judgment rather than imagination. These long strings of figures exercise a sort of fascination which leaves the mind in a receptive state to the idea that somehow we are all sharers in these tremendous totals, the wish, too, acting in this case also as father to the thought.

To some extent this conception is being supplanted by the spread of Socialist economics, which, in calling attention to the system of production and distribution, assists in dissipating these fantastic notions in the minds of the workers. But the superstition of prosperity for the capitalists being synonymous with prosperity for all is one that is perhaps more tenacious of life than any other, as it is one of the most valuable in securing the acquiescence of the workers in their own exploitation and robbery.

## REAL ESTATE HERE AND HEREAFTER

From Hibbing, Minn., comes an interesting and rather unusual story of a Methodist clergyman who, finding after twenty years' experience that he could not live by his craft, abandoned it and turned to the real estate business, by which he has accumulated \$18,000 in eighteen months.

He declared that he "could not raise money enough among the saints so he solicited from the sinners and got it." And the chances are that the saints, being relieved of his importunity, will approve of his conduct quite as much as the sinners. Besides, he is now "worth" \$18,000, whereas heretofore he was "worth" nothing. Even as a laborer in the Lord's vineyard he was not accounted worthy of his hire. Possibly many of the saints who were supposedly charged with his maintenance as a clergyman and dodged the burden, have done business with him to their mutual profit in his new occupation. Or perhaps he may have extracted from some of them in successful real estate dickers much more than he could have gotten from them individually as a pastor, even had they fulfilled their financial obligations to him as members of his congregation.

The saints upon whom clergymen depend for their living in these days are developing a decided disinclination to speculate in real estate in any other world but this one, and like the sinners, are becoming worldly and materialistic in character. An investment that can only promise returns after the investor is dead is not regarded as a business proposition these days, especially when the transaction concerns the welfare of the investor solely as an individual and has no beneficial effect whatever upon his family or anybody else but himself.

As the test of the reality of any belief today, religious belief included, is the amount of cash that will be put up for it, these abandonments of the pulpit mean nothing else than a growing depreciation of the value of religious belief in the public mind.

This Minnesota clergyman is fortunate beyond most of his fellows in possessing the quality known as "business ability," which has enabled him to acquire more in eighteen months from the sinners than the saints paid him for twenty years' service in his former occupation. And from every point of view he is justified in making the change. As a successful real-estate dealer, he will stand much higher in public esteem than as an unsuccessful clergyman—un-

## A JUST KICK



## THE TARIFF AND EXPLOITATION

Apropos of Mr. Louis Brandeis' recent statement to the effect that the Steel Trust grossly overworks its employees, reduces them to industrial slavery and degenerates the race, physically, intellectually and morally, the New York World inconspicuously observes that if a bill reducing the tariff on steel were proposed, would we not hear the Senate standpatters hypocritically whining about retaining "protection for the American workman?"

"Why, yes, of course we would. But just what bearing such a bill would have in reducing the long hours of the wretched Steel Trust laborers and rescuing them from "industrial slavery" is not very clear. It may be very true, as Carnegie told the commission, that the Steel Trust doesn't need any protective tariff, but how its abolition would serve to lessen the intent of exploitation and reduce the long hours of the laborers, he did not say.

The "protection" which the Senate standpatters speak of, if it has anything whatever to do with the workman, may perhaps serve to keep him more steadily employed, but it is of no effect in shortening his hours of labor or preventing him from being overworked, while the absence of that "protection" would probably tend both to endanger his job through unemployment, and to exploit him still more fiercely when employed.

It may be, as Mr. Carnegie says, that the Steel Trust does not need the protective tariff to enable it to compete with European steel manufacturers in the world market. But could it do so if in addition to dispensing with the protective tariff it reduced the working hours of its employees from a minimum of seventy-two per week to an average of fifty-five per week, the hours Mr. Brandeis says prevails in the British and German steel industry? Is it not more likely that it would try to still farther to increase the working hours rather than reduce them? It may be admitted that the abolition of the protective tariff would tend to diminish the profits of the Steel Trust, and, yes, it is only natural that the trust would try to make good its loss through increased exploitation of the laborers.

In dragging the worker into the capitalist fight of tariff or no tariff, both Republican and Democrat are equally deceptive and hypocritical. The capitalists of either political stripe are in absolute agreement about exploiting the laborer as intensely and as long as possible. And if the British or German steel manufacturers could increase the hours of labor of their employees from fifty-five to seventy-two, they would not lose a movement in doing so. That there are shorter hours in those countries in the

steel industry is not due to the masters but to the employees who have forced down the length of their working day, and the fact that one has a protective tariff and the other has none is not an indisputable proof that neither system has any particular relation to the intensity and length of exploitation of the workers.

cessful not necessarily as a preacher and expounder of the gospel, but lacking in the one indispensable essential, incumbent alike on real estate dealers, clergymen and all other human beings who are confronted with the task of "making a living"—the art of "raising money."

The average clergyman has a just grievance against society in this particular respect. It insists that he must be able to "raise money" and at the same time outfit him with an education which is a handicap on his ability in that direction. He is supplied with a stock of "securities" which are continually depreciating in value to the point where they are becoming unsellable, and is expected to "raise money" by disposing of them to people who, while pretending otherwise, really regard them as worthless and can neither be cajoled or terrorized into putting up money for them.

Under these conditions the minister who throws up his hands and quits the game in disgust is fully justified, and all the more so if, like this Minnesota preacher, he can show eighteen thousand hard dollars as a result of adopting a new method of "raising money." Those dollars will do all the talking in his defense that is necessary, and will even silence the censure of the hypocrites of his congregation, who, had he been unsuccessful in accumulation, would have been the first to denounce him for abandoning his "sacred" though

## BARBARIC VERMONT

The sovereign State of Vermont has once more distinguished itself by an exhibition of medieval ferocity and Solomon Island cruelty in hanging—in a brutal and inhuman fashion—a poor, half-witted unfortunate, by name, Elroy Kent.

In the ghastly half-light of a winter afternoon, the shark-hearted executioners of this congenial maniac—who had spent more than half his life in various insane asylums—took him to the prison yard, knotted a rope around his neck, and dropped him through a scaffold trap.

The rotten rope parted, and the miserable wretch fell writhing to the ground. The hangmen hastily spliced the ends of the broken coil, cast it over the scaffold beam, and hauled him free of the ground, where he dangled—grisly fruit of a hideous tree—a full half hour before the prison physician ordered him cut down.

A brave show! What a commentary upon our boasted civilization!

## Capital Punishment Is Legal Murder.

Shania upon a community—so degraded—so ignorant—so far down the scale of Christian humanhood that they stoop to murder a man, sick mentally—totally irresponsible—as a number of reputable physicians testified at the trial.

What flattering unctious can they lay to their souls to justify this heinous offense against decency and justice? "Justice!" Was it not Mme. Roland who exclaimed, "Oh, Justice, what crimes are committed in thy name?"

Arthur Brisbane, in speaking of Governor West's proposal to abolish capital punishment in the progressive State of Oregon, well says: "And the State that does not wish its citizens to commit murder in anger for revenge, or on any pretext, must itself be guilty on any pretext of committing an official murder." So it is—murder most foul and pestilential.

Again, capital punishment is brutal, degrading; it encourages murder and does not discourage it. Ignorant criminality must often say to itself: "If the highest power in the land the Government, thinks it right to kill, why should I not think it right?"

Look to it, you believers in, and practitioners of, legal murder by rope, chair, garrote and guillotine. Shylock says: "The evil that ye teach me I will execute, and it will go hard if I better not the instruction."

Look to it.

## STAGE POLITICS

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

The stage is being set for the 1912 political play.

The old, dilapidated scenery will receive another smear of paint: the wooden swords and air rifles will be overhauled; the old furniture will be glued together, varnished and trotted out to do service again.

The villain's dark mustaches, the heroine's flowing locks, the villainess' diamond necklaces, the comedian's whiskers and the ingenue's ill-fitting duds are being aired and cleaned up.

Hearst has already been exercising at the switchboard and trying out the limelight and the shaded glass slides.

Hardly necessary to say, Roosevelt is strutting around behind the scenes, working overtime at the thunder and storm machines, the rain and snow effects and other paraphernalia required to make the defunct tumult that signifies the supposed head-on collision between the two old parties.

And, as usual, for the prologue, William Jennings Bryan will step before the curtain and modestly read his list of 300 questions which every candidate must answer satisfactorily in order to qualify as a Democrat.

Let Mr. Bryan should thoughtlessly forget to make the announcement, it may be stated here that this play has had a continuous run for the past twenty years and is staged under the personal direction and supervision of the sole lessee and manager, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

As of old, the play will be a cross between a hair-raising melodrama and a bowling farce. And for once we may believe the scientists that a hybrid parades of all the defects of its parents and boasts of none of their virtues.

We do not know whether the cast will resort to the same old "dastardly deeds," "them papers," "the lost child," sprinkled with the good, old, reliable campaign jokes, and ending with the hero and heroine in each other's trusting arms and the country saved as the curtain descends. After all, these are minor matters.

We would, however, suggest that the performance this year be varied a little, not that the old style ones have not done the work heretofore, but for obvious reasons. There has been quite a falling away from both old parties recently, and some Socialists (for unknown reasons) are afraid that their movement is growing too fast.

We might suggest, as a shade of difference, that the old party stage manager learn a lesson from his English cousins. Our English Liberal and Conservative friends have been pulling the same political ropes for generation after generation, but they do it so deftly and so respectfully, that they manage "to get away with it."

As we say on this side of the water, "If one has read Meredith's "Bliss of the Crossways," Zanzwill's "Bliss of Elijah" and Jones' "Middleman," the question must arise, "What is there in English politics but a repetition of the same refrain, yesterday, today and forever?" There is hardly a political setting in any of these books but might have served in the others.

We would suggest to Mr. Morgan that this year he refurbish the old trappings with these new ideas:

Direct primaries. (Newspaper advertising and a big expenditure for postage always elects the right man.) Initiative, referendum and recall. (Latest style allows "permanence" use in such a way as to be what we are doing already.) Alaska coal lands and conservation. (Plenty of big words about expansion, giving employment to labor and new fields for our reserve capital: sounds steamshovel.)

## A QUESTION OF TACTICS.

Editor of The Call:

I have read with considerable interest your editorial on "The Man We Lost." I cannot agree entirely with your diagnosis of the case, nor yet with your easy going assurance that the Socialist movement is now big enough and clear enough to take such things with equanimity. To my mind, they reveal certain threatening dangers which should be clearly pointed out by our party press. These dangers are not inherent in the personality of leaders alone, but in the rapid growth and increasing success of the movement. The dangers which are brought to the front by the Lima situation, as well as those in Brockton years ago, are those which will confront the Socialist party and do confront the party right here in New York at the moment it becomes a factor in the political situation.

I happen to have been intimately acquainted with the situation in Brockton at the time. Mayor Coulter's personality was not by any means the chief factor which brought about the disruption of the movement there.

The Brockton local was a thing of mushroom growth, loose-jointed, middle-headed, big in bulk, but pitifully small in revolutionary spirit. To them Socialism was nothing but a game of politics, and success was their god.

When Coulter was elected the first time the whole city went crazy. Men and women harnessed themselves to a wagon and dragged the "conquering hero" through the streets. Having won a "great victory," every effort was bent on keeping it. Locally, cliques were formed and favors traded with the old parties. After election expediency justified any kind of a dicker or trade. Throughout the State the sentiment was overwhelming that we had won a great victory in Brockton, and it must be held at any cost. Three years of this policy of playing practical politics bore its legitimate fruit, and the Socialist movement in Brockton is dead beyond all possible life of resurrection.

It is useless to attempt to make a scapegoat of Mayor Coulter. The point I want to emphasize is, that the result was brought about by causes inherent in the growth and success of the movement itself, and, therefore, the size of our movement today is no guarantee against its recurrence. On the contrary, it only intensifies the peril.

These dangers exist right here in New York today. In order to find them we need not go outside of Schenectady, where we are flushed with our first victory, as overwhelming as it was unexpected, where some of the old-timers even seem to be intoxicated, to say nothing of the younger members, two-thirds of whom have joined the party within a year.

The self-seeking, self-advertising and self-sufficient adventurer is not peculiar to Lima or Brockton by any means. He is ever present when the loaves and fishes are in sight. Hero worship is one of the weaknesses of the working class, and nothing is so popular as success, no matter at what cost of party principle or tactics it has been attained.

"The descent into hell is easy," and the path of fusion and compromise for the Socialist party is a veritable toboggan slide. We have seen the game of practical politics played for all it was worth. We have seen Democrats and Republicans appointed to office over the heads of thoroughly competent Socialists on the ground of "efficiency," in spite of the fact that our national constitution prohibits Socialists from accepting appointment under Republican or Democratic administration.

The last act, however, was most flagrant of all.

On January 1 the Board of Supervisors of Schenectady County met for organization. It was composed of eight Socialists, seven Republicans and three Democrats. On every vote before the board, the eight Socialists joined forces with the three Democrats and proceeded to divide up the appointments and committee positions among themselves. The Democrats got all the salaried appointments except two of very minor importance. The Socialists received committee appointments.

Verily, Socialist politics is a great game, in which it pays to play both ends and be almost anything except a Socialist.

I ask the Comrades of New York to study these facts in the light of Article 1, Section 18, of our State Constitution, which says: "Under no circumstances shall any State or local organization co-operate with any other political party." This prohibition is broad and sweeping. It was intended to cover any and every letter and spirit just such deals as this.

Do I need to further emphasize the fact that we are threatened with the same dangers that destroyed the movement in Brockton?

We have here the same elements of disintegration, a bulky organization, most of whose members are new to the movement and far from clear in their ideas of party tactics; a leadership not by any means above the level of egotism and self-ambition; local faction, trading and dicker with the old parties, and a strong sentiment throughout the State that we have won a great victory which must be upheld at any cost of party principle or tactics.

Let us not flatter ourselves or deceive ourselves. Comrades, into thinking that like causes will not produce like effects here as in Brockton. Such victories are our worst defeats, and such successes are nothing short of tragedies.

What can be done to meet these dangers? I offer the following suggestions:

First—Let the party press conduct a vigorous educational campaign for the uncompromising tactics of our party.

Second—Enforce in letter and spirit the rules of our State and National Constitution against fusion and co-operation with other parties. Err on the side of strictness if necessary. How straight to the line and let the chips fall where they will.

Third—Eliminate some of our party members who are based on the mere

signing of an application blank, cal Lockport has already set an example. Remember always mere bulk is not strength.

Fourth—Increase to two years length of time a person must party member before receiving nomination to office. The election cases can be referred to the Committee.

Fifth—Make, if possible, the nomination of nominees more binding present it has no legal foundation whatever.

Sixth—Adopt an amendment to State Constitution making all elective officers subject to the same and restrictions as apply to elected officers. DR. H. A. GIBSON, Balston Spa, N. Y.

THE N. E. C. VOTE.  
Editor of The Call:

I note with a good deal of interest your report of the vote by which members of the National Executive Committee were elected. Among that the sum of the votes cast for two candidates for the post of national secretary represents the number of members voting (38,521). I am surprised to find only one candidate, Victor L. ... has received a substantial majority. All votes cast—over 72 per cent—Harriman received a trifling over half the vote—53 per cent—remaining candidates were elected by a very small minority.

Here is the list: Berger, 73 per cent of votes cast; Harriman, 53 per cent; Hill, 54; Irving, 54; O'Hara, 31; Spang, 27.

I do not want to insist that Executive Committee selected the best possible. It suits me well, as far as that is concerned, has at least four names which also on my ballot, unfortunately, layed and not counted in strict conformity with the severe requirements of our national office for purposes. But the figures presented here question open whether men elected by 27 to 34 per cent of all votes really present the will of the majority. Of course, this result is stable when one remembers the long list of candidates on the combined with the system of vote reform in our system of voting. Otherwise with a growing list of plants for the national office, good reputation within the party limits—the situation will naturally come worse, so that we will select national officers by a minority of perhaps 10 to 15 per cent. Such a situation is not at all impossible, perhaps, no more illogical than election by 27 or 34 per cent.

To avoid it we must either institute another system of initial vote or a system of secondary votes for those who do not receive a major vote in any case the argument for a conservative national referendum falls pieces, unless we obtain through expression of the will of the majority of the party membership.

Fraternally,  
I. M. RUBINOFF  
New York, N. Y.

## REFERENCES FOR THE FOURTH DIMENSION.

Editor of The Call:  
Having received several inquiries relative to additional information about the Fourth Dimension as set forth in my article on that subject in the 14th issue of this paper, I am glad to state that data in the works of the following mathematicians: Bolyai, Lobachevsky, Gauss, Helmholtz, Beltrami, Cayley, Klein, Pasch, Killing, Fiedler and others.

For the spiritistic side, see works of Zoller. Consult Schopenhauer's "Mathematical Essays and Recreations" published in Chicago, 1898. Read also Simon Newcomb has to say on it, especially in an article called "The Foundations of Geometry" in Harper's Magazine, published about six or seven years ago.

For the book of C. H. Hinton dealing directly with the subject, probably there are many other works on the Fourth Dimension, but for the present these are all that can be said.

Hoping this may be of assistance to inquirers, I remain, fraternally yours,  
GEORGE ALLAN ENGLEWOOD,  
Englewood, N. J.

## AN INAPPROPRIATE MELLOW.

It is curious to hear how old men and then crop up under inappropriate conditions, in various parts of the world. At a small town in India—a military station—where there was not the shape of a military band, it came to a few of the more enlightened elements that it would be an improvement if the place if something of the kind were formed.

The official in charge of the attachment of local native police was approached, and he, with the aid of descriptions from the more wealthy citizens, contrived to raise a small band of rifles and drums.

The band was making rapid progress, under the tuition of an old retired sergeant, when one of the head men of the place—a wealthy man—suddenly died. His relatives, bearing how liberally the deceased had subscribed toward the band fund, and how largely it would add to the grandeur of the ceremony, asked the musicians might be allowed to take in his funeral procession.

Their request was granted, and the relatives were delighted with the result, but contemplate the consternation of the European spectators when they saw the band, at the head of the procession, rattling away at the "only mellow" at all proficient in "The Mellow" day!" This was repeated again and again throughout the funeral procession, the residence of the deceased in the ground—about two miles.